

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,694

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1972

Established 1887

Foes' Queries on Peace Plan Are 'Encouraging' to Rogers

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that he was "somewhat encouraged" that Communist negotiators in Paris did not immediately reject President Nixon's eight-point peace plan formally proposed at today's session.

But he said that North Vietnam was insisting on putting "a Communist government" in South Vietnam. The United States "can't accept" this and will not agree to abandon or overthrow the Saigon government, as Hanoi demands, Mr. Rogers said.

"We are completely flexible" on the method of holding elections in South Vietnam, the secretary said at a foreign-policy conference of editors. The President proposed internationally supervised elections open to Viet Cong participation within six months of an agreement, with President Nguyen Van Thieu's resignation to be submitted 30 days before the balloting.

Talks With Porter
Mr. Rogers addressed the conference shortly after speaking by transatlantic telephone with the chief U.S. delegate at the Paris peace talks, Ambassador William P. Porter, who presented the Nixon plan earlier today.

The secretary said he took encouragement that the representatives of Hanoi and the Viet Cong for the first time "have been asking some questions about how the fairness of the election can be assured."

He called this "a good sign," noting that though "there has been a good deal of investigative... they haven't rejected it [the U.S. proposal]."

However, he did not radiate optimism over the chances that North Vietnam would accept the latest U.S. offer, which President Nixon said yesterday has been "the last offer" of a peace plan.

After the proposal was rejected by Mr. Nixon on Oct. 11.

"We would hope they would seriously consider thinking about a negotiated settlement," Mr. Rogers said the editors.

This is the third consecutive day that the administration has given full publicity to the plan the President said "can end the

War Upsurge From Saigon To Highlands

SAIGON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—South Vietnam reported sharp fighting in the Central Highlands and on Saigon's outer defenses today and allied intelligence sources said that guerrillas had infiltrated into Saigon to pin-point targets for an expected Communist offensive.

Waves of B-52s and fighter-bombers from bases in Thailand, South Vietnam and carriers off the coast attacked the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos to try to choke off Communist supplies being rushed southward at a record rate.

The South Vietnamese said that there was increased fighting from the Mekong Delta to the Central Highlands and that 97 guerrillas had been killed today. They said 22 of these were killed in a series of clashes on Saigon's outer defenses, ranging from 35 to 50 miles northwest of Saigon toward the Cambodian border.

Reinforced Route

The government recently withdrew troops from Cambodia to reinforce infiltration routes leading toward Saigon in the event of an offensive, and U.S. and South Vietnamese troops were ordered into varying stages of alert for just such an eventuality.

Intelligence officers, quoting captured documents, prisoners of war and Communist defectors, said North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces were undergoing intensive training and re-equipping for widespread attacks throughout South Vietnam.

Allied commanders have predicted an offensive scheduled for the Tet lunar new year, Feb. 15-18, an offensive which could make a major impact during President Nixon's forthcoming visit to China. During the last several days the Viet Cong radio has broadcast a series of messages calling on the people to rise up and overthrow President Nguyen Van Thieu.

The Thailand-based bombers flew 11 waves of three planes each against the Ho Chi Minh Trail today.

It was the first time in nearly two weeks that the bombers had concentrated their entire effort in Laos, where the North Viet-



William P. Rogers

war." After the President's televised speech announcing it to the world Tuesday night, Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, publicly detailed the secret negotiations that he had been conducting with the Communists for 30 months.

The President said that in his judgment "the purposes of peace will best be served by bringing

At 142d Talks Session

Reds in Paris Doggedly Cling To Their Own Peace Program

By Henry Ginger

PARIS, Jan. 27 (NYT)—The Vietnamese Communists doggedly clung today to their own peace program as the only way to end the war in South Vietnam.

The eight-point peace program, first presented to the Communists in secret, then made public by President Nixon Tuesday night, was formally presented at the 142d plenary session of the Paris peace talks by Pham Dong Lam of South Vietnam with support and additional explanation from William J. Porter, the American delegate.

Neither the presentation nor the explanations were acceptable to North Vietnam and its Viet Cong ally which insisted that the United States first set a date for total military withdrawal and put an end to the present Saigon administration.

"If these two fundamental questions are not settled in a correct way, there can be no settlement of the Vietnamese problem," Ly Van Sau, the Viet Cong spokesman, declared.

For the United States, the Communist reaction fell short of a categorical rejection. But Stephen Ledogar, the American press spokesman, said, "I am not trying to hold out hopes or to encourage any expectations." The reactions of Xuan Thuy, the North Vietnamese delegate who participated in some of the secret meetings that Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's chief foreign policy aide, held in Paris, and of Nguyen Van Thieu, deputy chief of the Viet Cong delegation, revealed deep distrust of American intentions. They made it apparent that a basic question was who was to be in power in South Vietnam during the period of the elections. The objections raised by both men ran as follows:

• The eight-point program does not specify "whether the United States has the intention to pull

out publicly the proposals we have been making in private," and the subsequent orchestration through administration officials is aimed at heightening the world's awareness of the eight-point plan.

Mr. Rogers today said he believed publication of the formerly secret exchanges would improve the chances for a negotiated end to the war.

Describing his view of the basic Communist position, Mr. Rogers said:

"The North Vietnamese insist that the government of South Vietnam be removed and a government of their choosing, a Communist government, take over."

"Our position is that we are prepared to have any government in South Vietnam that the people of South Vietnam want... [They (the Communists) want to put in a Communist government. That we cannot accept.]"

As the Nixon peace plan affirms, the United States would accept the results of any election held in South Vietnam, Mr. Rogers said, but if the United States were to agree in advance to Hanoi's demand for the overthrow of the Thieu government, it would irreparably harm U.S. credibility so far as its other

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Two Police Shot Dead In Ulster

IRA and Troops Duel at Border

BELFAST, Jan. 27 (UPI)—A pair of machine gunners firing from ambush killed two policemen and wounded another today in Londonderry, police said.

In another action, British troops fought a 9-1/2 hour gun battle with Irish Republican Army snipers across the frontier with the Irish Republic.

In Londonderry, a police spokesman said Sgt. Peter Gilgun, 26, and Constable David Montgomery, 20, were among five policemen in a car fired on while patrolling Grogan's Road, a Roman Catholic area of the city.

A rifleman opened fire from an alley, hitting the car. The driver stepped on the gas and the automobile shot ahead, the spokesman said. But 30 yards down the road two men with machine guns sprang from the shadows, catching the vehicle in a crossfire. By the time they reached a police station, Sgt. Gilgun and Constable Montgomery were dead. A third policeman in the car suffered leg wounds.

Two-Year Toll 217

The deaths of the two policemen brought to 217 the number of persons killed in two years of Northern Ireland violence. It climaxed a week of assassination attempts against members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the British province's police force.

At Workhill on the southeast border with the Irish Republic near Newry, British troops fired at least 4,500 rounds of ammunition at gunmen in the republic who opened fire on a patrol of Scots Dragon Guards, an army spokesman said. He said the gunmen fired about 500 rounds.

The spokesman said the border battle ended when units of the Irish Republic armed forces moved into positions behind the gunmen, who fled. He said the British troops had been drawn to the area by two burning trucks left as "bait."

An unexploded mine, with wires leading back across the frontier, was found nearby.

The attackers opened fire as an army demolition expert set to work dismantling the device.

In another Londonderry incident, British troops said they believed they shot a gunman who fired five shots at an army observation post.

The Londonderry violence came as Northern Ireland's heaviest bombing campaign in six months went into its second day with blasts in Belfast and other cities.

An army spokesman said more than 24 bombs had gone off in buildings and communications facilities across the province, killing one man and seriously maiming another.

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GOOD SIGN—President Nixon gives OK sign yesterday after signing annual economic message to Congress.

27 Dead, 7 Injured

Croatian Nationalists Blamed In Yugo Plane, Train Blasts

BELGRADE, Jan. 27 (Reuters).

—The Yugoslav government today blamed exiled Croatian nationalists (Ustashe) for an air-liner explosion and crash which killed 27 persons yesterday and for a train explosion which injured six on a train early today.

It said the Ustashe were trying to sabotage a Yugoslav Communist party meeting in Belgrade.

Enver Humpo, the Yugoslav government's information officer, said: "This is the work of Croatian terrorists. They are trying to undermine the work of the conference."

The Belgrade conference is debating the complex and still unresolved problem of nationalist unrest in Yugoslavia's republic of Croatia.

A Yugoslav Airlines DC-9 jet, bound from Stockholm to Belgrade via Copenhagen and Zagreb, crashed last night in northern Yugoslavia near the East German frontier.

According to the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, it blew up

in the air when Prague flight control lost contact with it.

A stewardess was the only survivor among 25 passengers and five crew members. Blowing in the tail of the plane, which plunged into a pond, she was seriously injured, but was able to talk briefly to doctors during the night.

The bomb explosion in the train—near the entrance to the station of Dobova, in Croatia—was less serious. The blast occurred early today, in the next-to-last car of a train traveling from Ljubljana to Belgrade.

The six injured people, all Yugoslavs, were released from a hospital after treatment. The coach was badly damaged.

In Copenhagen, the police intelligence service said that police in Denmark and Sweden were investigating the possibility that the Yugoslav airliner had been sabotaged at Stockholm or Copenhagen.

Danish intelligence received a tip last week that the Ustashe movement was planning to assassinate Yugoslav Premier Dzemal Bijedic, who represented his country on Monday at the Copenhagen funeral of King Frederick of Denmark.

In Malmo, Sweden, an anonymous caller telephoned the offices of the newspaper Kvalitetsposten, claimed he represented a Croatian nationalist group and took responsibility for the crash. He said his group was not directly connected with the Ustashe.

Premier the Target

Speaking calmly, he said a time bomb had been planted in the airport because the group had heard that Premier Bijedic was on board. It had been set to go off over East Germany, but exploded a little later, he added.

Mr. Bijedic was already back in Belgrade. He left Copenhagen late Monday night on a special flight, to attend the party conference, which began Tuesday.

Yugoslav Airlines (JAT) published (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Pay-Price Curbs to Stay At Least to '73

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—President Nixon and his Council of Economic Advisers today gave what amounted to flat assurance that wage and price controls will be kept in place at least until the end of 1972 and possibly longer.

In its annual economic report to Congress, the CEA pointedly cited the goal of an inflation rate of 2 to 3 percent by the end of 1972, as merely an "interim objective" of administration policy.

"Speculation that the administration will abandon the controls prematurely—out of fatigue, ideological aversion, or other cause—is groundless," the CEA report said. "Having embarked on this course, the administration has no intention of departing from it in circumstances where it would risk either resumption of inflation or the need to reimpose the controls."

Economic council chairman Herbert Stein, who earlier this month had raised as a possibility ending the controls prior to the November election, smilingly cited the first sentence of the paragraph above as "my favorite sentence in the report."

Other officials, including Treasury Secretary John B. Connally and Price Commission chairman C. Jackson Grayson Jr., reportedly had been critical of Mr. Stein for creating doubts about the durability of the program.

Designed to Convince
The language of the CEA's report, and the President's own shorter message is designed to convince business, labor, and the public that the controls will stay on.

Asked if the system might not be junked for political reasons, Mr. Stein told a press conference: "That would be silly. There'd be no political gain from abandoning controls. The people out there love them!"

With controls to hold inflation in check, deficit spending to push the economy forward, and "support from monetary policy," Mr. Stein held out the prospect of a 9.5 percent gain in this year's Gross National Product (GNP) to \$1.145 billion. The gain of about \$100 billion would be composed of 6 percent real growth, an inflation factor of about 3 1/4 percent, and bringing about a decline in the unemployment rate to "the neighborhood of 5 percent" by the end of the year.

This is about in line with most private forecasts, except that the CEA said there are "uncertainties about the economy" which could raise or lower the GNP by \$10 billion from the forecast level.

The CEA's report is liberally sprinkled with polite warnings to the Federal Reserve System that it must play a positive role in this year's recovery.

Money Supply Growth
"The expectation of an increase of GNP around \$100 billion is based on the assumption that the required monetary growth will be forthcoming. And at another point, the CEA articulated a basic tenet of Milton Friedman's economic philosophy, namely that the money supply should grow at the rate of the GNP." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

However, it does raise for the first time the touchy question of whether a trade surplus is desirable or essential to the United States. Although it labels the view that exports are inherently desirable while imports are not a "mercantilist position," it con-

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3 Dropouts' Reef Refuge in South Seas

'Republic of Minerva' a Washout?

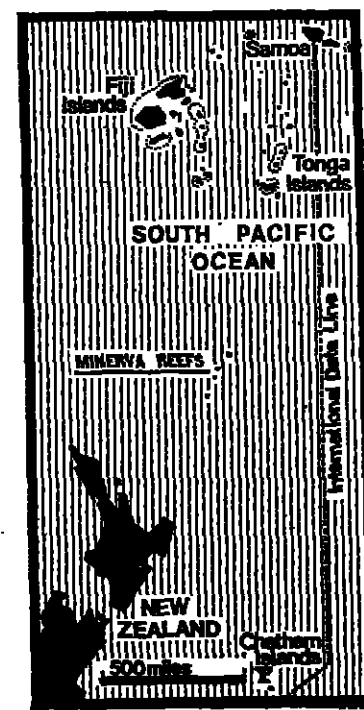
SUVA, Fiji, Jan. 27 (AP)—Three Americans, disillusioned with Western life, have gotten away from it all and proclaimed a utopian republic on a wrecked island in the South Pacific.

They raised the flag of their minuscule republic recently after sailing 450 miles from Fiji. One of the trio, Mark Oliver, formerly of Carson City, Nev., said they claimed "sea-washed Minerva Reef" for the Ocean Life Research Foundation, a U.S.-British organization. He said that until now it has belonged to no one.

The other Americans on the reef are Thurlow Reed, formerly of Ohio, and Robert Marks, formerly of California.

Mr. Oliver said that his team sailed off looking for a new land because they sought to escape from crippling taxes, riots, drug addicts and mounting crime.

He asserted that the foundation is backed by many well-known people.



They plan to build a port and later a seaside city for other refugees from civilization, he said. He did not go into further detail. But he said that the group had already built two small coral and sand islands on the reef, thus conforming with international law that unoccupied land which can be built on can be claimed by anyone who does put up a structure there.

The small islands that Mr. Oliver said had been constructed apparently were designed to keep the pioneers' feet dry, for Minerva is actually two reefs 18 miles apart, which vanish under water at high tide. But the lagoons they enclose are considered safe anchorages for large ships.

The Fiji government confirmed that it had received a letter from the "Republic of Minerva." But Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara said yesterday that he had spurned the offer of "friendly relations" with the reef-dwellers and was "not inclined" to recognize the little republic.

Held Stewardess of N.Y. Flight

Hijacker Slain on Runway After Collecting \$200,000

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., Jan. 27 (UPI)—A hijacker who collected \$200,000 and two parachutes while holding hostage three crew members of a Mohawk Airlines plane was killed by an FBI agent today while trying to drive off in a car with a stewardess as hostage.

The hijacker was tentatively identified as Heinrich Von George, 46, of Boston, Mass., the father of seven children.

Authorities gave two versions of how the hijacking ended on the runway of the Dutchess County Airport 55 miles north of New York City.

A spokesman for the Dutchess County Prosecutor's Office said the hijacker left the plane with the stewardess, placed her in the car, he had told authorities to have ready, and climbed behind the wheel.

Shots Exchanged

An FBI agent went to the passenger side of the car, identified himself, and told the hijacker to give up, the prosecutor's spokesman said. In reply, he said, the hijacker fired a shot from a pistol at the agent. The agent then leaned over the stewardess and killed the hijacker with one blast from a shotgun.

Police at the scene, however, said the hijacker was shot by an FBI sharpshooter while he was walking around to the driver's side of the car after placing the stewardess in the passenger side.

Neither the stewardess nor any of the other crew members was injured.

Four Air Force jets of the Strategic Air Command followed the hijacked plane while it was in the air, a SAC spokesman said. Air Force surveillance of hijacked planes has become standard procedure, he said.

The gunman hijacked the Fairchild Hiller 227 prop-jet on a flight from Albany to LaGuardia

Airport in New York City. He ordered the plane to land at Westchester County Airport near White Plains, 25 miles north of New York City, where it released 42 passengers and demanded the ransom.

After he had collected \$200,000 and two parachutes, he ordered the plane to take off after seven hours on the ground. It flew around for 75 minutes before landing here, only 30 miles north of White Plains.

Federal Aviation Administration officials said the pilot had informed them that the hijacker wanted the car waiting and that he would keep stewardess Ellen McAllister hostage.

The pilot also told the FAA that "the hijacker will get off with high explosives."

The plane touched down and taxied to the far end of a runway. The hijacker, according to the police version, was shot as he disembarked to get into the commandeered car which had been parked nearby. The hijacker had held Miss McAllister at gunpoint throughout the hijacking.

Pilot Had Gun

A police official said the pilot, Carl Reith, had been slipped a gun when the plane was on the ground at Westchester.

The plane was about halfway through the flight from Albany to New York City when it was diverted.

Shortly before Capt. Reith had radioed his control center that a passenger was holding the stewardess at gunpoint, and claimed to have "an impact type" bomb.

The hijacker demanded parachutes and \$200,000. Capt. Reith said the man also wanted cold-weather clothing for the stewardess, apparently because he intended to force her to parachute from the plane with him.

The FBI said they did not find any bomb on Von George or in the intended escape car. The money was found on the back seat.

Hijacking Foiled

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 27 (AP)—An armed man who held a hijackee employee hostage, demanded a helicopter to fly him to San Francisco International Airport and a jet there to take him to Cuba, surrendered to officers last night, police said.

Lt. Mike Healey said police got a call around 9 p.m. (GMT) that a man had taken a hijackee ticket agent at Berkeley at gunpoint and was holding him hostage.

"The man wanted a helicopter. He wasn't asking for money," said Lt. Healey.

"After talking to him by telephone and loudspeaker, he finally decided to surrender to us at 10:15," the officer added.

"There was no one hurt and we are now questioning the man."

When It's Cold Even for Ivan

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Temperatures in Yakutsk, Siberia, plunged to -60 C (-76 F) today. Barely short of a record, Tass reported.

The temperature "caused consternation even to the local people, who are accustomed to frost," Tass said.

The lowest temperature ever recorded in Yakutsk was -60 C (-76 F) in 1927.

Tass said the city functioned normally today despite the cold, except that small school children stayed home. Older children attended school as usual, factories operated, and bus lines ran on schedule.

French 'Lab' Raided

U.S. Agents Seize \$15 Million In Heroin and Arrest Four

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Eighty-six pounds of pure heroin, worth an estimated \$15 million, was seized last night by federal narcotics agents, a federal official said today.

The seizure climaxed a year-long surveillance of a reputed underworld boss who was arrested after a high-speed chase through the Bronx. Three other men were also arrested.

Daniel P. Casey, regional director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, showed newsmen a champagne carton that allegedly contained 42 pounds of pure heroin that had been concealed under a row of four bottles of champagne.

Thirty-four clear plastic bags allegedly holding 44 pounds of pure heroin were found in a travel bag retrieved from a late-model Cadillac that figured in the chase.

Arrested in Tavern

Victor Panica, 48, was seized in a Bronx tavern where agents said he pretended he had been sitting drinking for an hour and a half. They said Mr. Panica had run from the abandoned Cadillac into the tavern and grabbed a drink.

Mr. Panica was described by federal agents as a high-level member of the Luchese underworld family. Mr. Casey said that Mr. Panica had been under surveillance for more than a year.

Also arrested not far from the abandoned car was Nicholas Christopher, 37.

Mr. Casey said that, subsequent to the arrest of these two men, agents executed a warrant and raided the home of Albert Pierre, 44, of Palisades Park, N.J., where they arrested Pierre and Frank Desimone, 39. Agents said they found the paperboard champagne carton at a home in New Jersey.

Under a row of four cartons, each containing a bottle of champagne, rested the 42 pounds of alleged heroin. Agents said that the combined weight of the champagne and the heroin came almost precisely to the weight printed on the outside of the carton for a full measure of champagne.

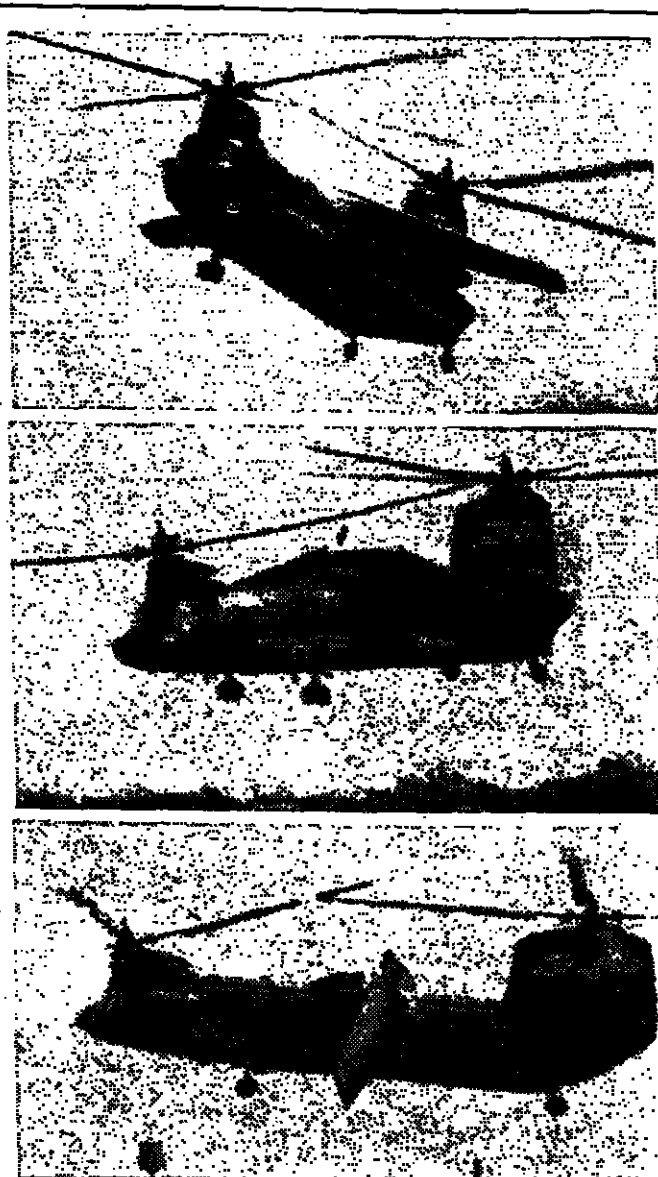
Marseilles 'Lab' Raided

MARSEILLES, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—Customs agents today discovered a clandestine drug laboratory that could be one of the major heroin-producing installations in this Mediterranean port, French officials said.

The laboratory was in an apartment in the Moutonnet area of the city and was equipped with all the necessary material for large-scale processing of morphine base into heroin, the officials said.

Two people, Maurice Pastore, 60, and his 57-year-old wife, were arrested on the spot.

Also in a coordinated police raid on six cities and towns in the south of France, 51 persons were arrested for drug possession or sale. Police said the prize of the catch was Christian Quarana, 22, whom they claimed was a major drug dealer for the area. Of the 51 apprehended, only 23 were formally charged.



EXTRA ASSISTANCE—The Boeing company unveiling its "winged" Model-347 at a public test flight in Philadelphia. The sequence shows the new chopper, equipped with a tilting wing, in normal flight, which the company says can exceed 200 miles an hour, then in hovering position and finally, the transition from hovering or descent flight back to horizontal flight.

Zurich Police Ask for Help

Hughes Writer in New York As U.S. Mail Opens Inquiry

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—A pale and hoarse Clifford Irving arrived here yesterday to testify in a \$5-million libel suit for a book he has written about art forgery.

In Switzerland, the authorities asked the Spanish police to question him about an alleged \$650,000 fraud growing out of his purported autobiography of Howard R. Hughes.

Officials of the Zurich police fraud squad said the Spanish police had been asked to question Mr. Irving and his wife if the couple do not come to Zurich voluntarily. The Irvings make their home on Ibiza, off Spain.

The Zurich police also said that they had asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to question Mr. Irving and his wife.

"We have sent an urgent request to the FBI in Washington to put certain questions to Mr. and Mrs. Irving and we hope that this will be done without delay," an official of the fraud squad said.

A spokesman for the New York office of the FBI said, however, that it was not undertaking the investigation because "postal inspection is doing that." John Tarpey, a chief postal inspector here, verified this.

"We're just stating and we've no information yet," he said.

Mr. Tarpey refused to say why the U.S. Postal Service instead of the FBI had undertaken the investigation. Other sources suggested that the three checks might have gone through the mails to Switzerland.

The Zurich police official also said that the police know which hotel was used by the mysterious "Helga R. Hughes," the woman who cashed the three checks made out to H.R. Hughes.

Used Three Times

"We know the hotel used by 'Helga Hughes' three times as she waited for the checks to be cleared by the Credit Bank," the police said.

"We have also shown hotel staff photographs of Mrs. Irving but we cannot say anything more about this."

The Zurich police are said to

believe that the \$650,000 is still in Switzerland.

They have this deduction on the convenience or notoriety attached to changing 1,000-franc Swiss banknotes abroad. One thousand Swiss francs equal about \$260.

Sources close to the Swiss Credit Bank said all the money had been withdrawn in 1,000-franc banknotes, the highest denomination, and packed into a flight case.

The police are investigating Mr. Irving's bank accounts and bank safety deposit boxes that were taken out around the time "Helga Hughes" was known to be in Zurich.

Both Mr. Irving and his wife have denied any knowledge of the way in which the three checks given to him to give to Mr. Hughes were cashed and withdrawn.

Two Small Sons

With his wife, Edith, and two small sons standing beside him, Mr. Irving said on his arrival at Kennedy Airport that he would have "no comment until I get my voice back and my wits and get 24 hours rest." He said he had lost his voice in talking with reporters about the case.

At the airport, Martin S. Ackerman, the Irving lawyer, denied the possibility that Mrs. Irving might be Helga R. Hughes. "Categorically, Mrs. Irving was not involved in cashing any of the checks," Mr. Ackerman said. "The question of whether Mrs. Helga Hughes and Clifford's wife are the same is categorically denied."

Mrs. Irving did not participate in the brief news conference.

Mr. Irving was asked what the man who he says is Mr. Hughes said to him when he handed him McGraw-Hill's check for \$275,000.

"He said, 'Thanks,'" Mr. Irving replied.

He has said that he interviewed Mr. Hughes more than 100 times in putting together the "autobiography," which McGraw-Hill had planned to publish in March, with Life magazine serializing it next month.

A voice identified as that of Mr. Hughes and affidavit that lawyers said were signed by him have denied that he ever met Mr. Irving or collaborated in preparing the book.

In New York, a State Supreme Court justice yesterday ruled valid an affidavit in which the exclusive industrialist swore that he had "never signed any agreements or had any communications" with Mr. Irving or McGraw-Hill.

No More Delay In Apollo Launch

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The space agency said today that the time required to make repairs to the Apollo-16 spacecraft command module will not delay the scheduled April 16 moon mission's launch date.

A fuel leak developed Tuesday in Apollo-16, and officials said then there was a possibility of a second delay in the moon mission.

Earlier this month, the flight was postponed from an original March 17 launch because of several technical problems.

Senate Gives Teeth to Bill On Job Bias

Agency Can Order Discrimination Halt

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The Senate, by a vote of 48 to 46, agreed yesterday to give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission the power to order companies to stop discrimination in their employment practices.

The vote was an important victory for organized labor, civil rights groups and women's rights organizations and a defeat for the Nixon administration, which wants to deny the commission the authority to issue "cease-and-desist" orders when it finds cases of job discrimination.

The administration has recommended that the commission be authorized only to institute suits in federal court on behalf of persons subject to discrimination.

The vote defeated an amendment offered by Sen. Peter H. Dinkins, D.-Colo., that would have substituted the administration plan for the one favored by civil rights groups.

Action Pending

With several relatively minor amendments riders pending, the Senate was unable to complete action on the bill. But yesterday's vote was the critical one, since it virtually assured that when the bill is finally passed by the Senate it will contain the provision allowing cease-and-desist orders.

The narrow margin of victory was provided by three Democratic presidential candidates who returned from campaign trips to vote against the Dinkins amendment. Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota returned to Washington from Chicago. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine had been in Kentucky and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota returned from Wisconsin.

Last September, in passing the bill, the House rejected the strong enforcement powers voted yesterday by the Senate and adopted instead, by a five-vote margin, the administration's proposal to allow the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to go into federal court to stop job discrimination.

Once the overall bill passes the Senate, a House-Senate conference committee will try to reconcile the differences.

Radicals Quit Chilean Front Over Cabinet

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—President Salvador Allende Gossens, trying to broaden his cabinet after 14 months in office, ran into unexpected trouble tonight when the Radicals decided to withdraw from the coalition government.

Political sources said that the Radicals, a minority group in Mr. Allende's mainly Socialist-Communist coalition, had objected to their reduced role in the proposed new cabinet.

The decision by the Radical leadership was disclosed shortly before Mr. Allende was due to announce his new administration over nationwide radio and television. The 16-man cabinet resigned last Thursday to give him a free hand in the reorganization.

This first cabinet crisis of the Popular Front government followed the defeat of the candidates Jan. 16 in by-elections for two congressional seats in farming provinces south of Santiago.

Additionally in Congress, dominated by the Christian Democratic and right-wing Nationalist parties, Mr. Allende's top cabinet ally, José Tuma, was censured for alleged breaches of the constitution.

Mr. Allende first switched Mr. Tuma from the Interior to the Defense Ministry, but after the cabinet resigned last week he announced that he had accepted Mr. Tuma's resignation.

U.S. Prof. Jailed In Italy for LSD

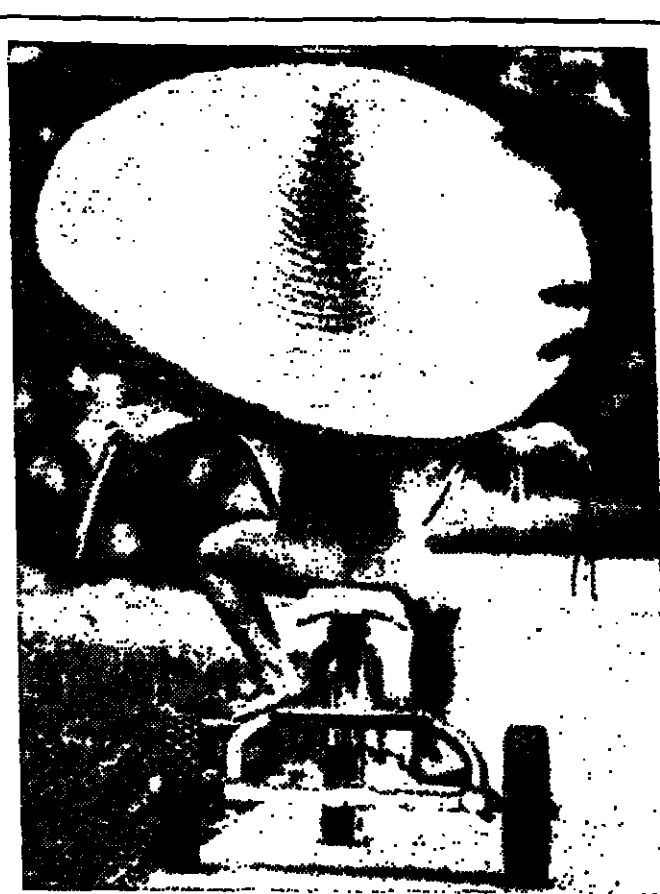
ROME, Jan. 27 (AP)—An American sociology professor was convicted here yesterday on charges of possessing drugs and sentenced to 16 months in jail.

His husband, a psychology professor, was acquitted for lack of proof.

Margaret Ann Ramsey, 28, and her husband Gordon James, 39, were arrested in Rome on Nov. 25, 1970. Police charged them with possessing 1,000 doses of LSD.

The Ramseys, both professors at New York University, were driving through Italy on vacation. Police said they found hundreds of doses of LSD on Mrs. Ramsey and more in their car.

Mr. Ramsey told the court he knew nothing of the LSD and was unaware his wife carried it with her, police said. They said Mrs. Ramsey admitted taking LSD to feel its effect and thus be enabled to fight the spread of drugs through youth more effectively.



EASY RIDER—Young lady in St. Petersburg seems to be enjoying the warm Florida weather as she very nonchalantly takes a spin, quite oblivious to everyone and everything, including her clothes. Who needs 'em?

Foreign Service Wives Freed From Career Chores, Burdens

By Judith Martin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Foreign Service officers' wives will no longer be expected—or able—to promote their husbands' careers by their own efforts, the State Department has decided.

While praising social and charitable contributions, the report issued on Monday stated that activities—or lack of them—of dependents may no longer be included in evaluation reports of employees of the State Department, the Agency for International Development or the United States Information Agency.

"Mention of wives' participation or lack thereof... may not be made in performance evaluation reports, inspectors' efficiency reports, or training evaluations," the report said. The wife is defined as "a private individual; she is not a government employee. The Foreign Service, therefore, has no right to levy any duties upon her."

In the past, the fear that their behavior would affect their husbands' chances of promotion has led many women to consider certain social and charitable duties obligatory, according to the panel of officers who drafted the statement.

"There were bizarre instances, where wives had to do the shopping for an ambassador's wife, or where they were treated more as servants than guests at social functions," said Richard Williamson, who was chairman of the policy-drafting committee. "But mostly what we were worried about was the quasi-legal basis on which any participation rested."

King Olav Recovering

OSLO, Jan. 27 (UPI)—King Olav V of Norway is recovering in the National Hospital from pneumonia, doctors said today. The monarch, 68, fell ill Tuesday when he returned from the funeral of King Frederik IX in Copenhagen.

Knesset Redefines 'Nationality' In 'Who Is a Jew?' Controversy

TEL AVIV, Jan. 27 (UPI)—In the latest episode in the "who is a Jew?" controversy here, a naval officer who won a victory two years ago suffered a setback yesterday when Premier Golda Meir obtained legislation from the Knesset providing that only people qualifying as Jews under rabbinic law shall be recognized as Jews by nationality.

Comdr. Benyamin Shalit, a psychologist, is married to a gentile from Britain. Neither partner professes any religion. Under rabbinic law, children take the religion of their mother.

The Shalit agreed in the case two years ago that their children should be registered officially as of Jewish nationality, but with no religion specified. Nationality here denotes ethnic background rather than citizenship in the Israeli state.

When the government balked, the officer took his case to a high Israeli court. In a major decision, it ordered the state registrar to comply with the parents' wishes, despite the rabbinical interpretation. Parliament's action yesterday apparently reversed this decision.

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Vietnam: Same Old Shell Game

Those who value form over substance may find a political triumph in Mr. Nixon's new "plan for peace" in Indochina—a veritable political masterpiece, courtesy of nationwide TV. Sen. Mansfield, for example, hailed it as a long step forward; Senators Muskie and Humphrey welcomed it as a new initiative. The President himself called it "generous," as if generosity had any place in our dealings with a ruthless and relentless adversary. Republican sympathizers are delighting in the way the rug is supposed to have been pulled from under those who have been advocating a "date certain" for our withdrawal in exchange for our prisoners of war—on the theory that this is what the President has been secretly offering. This is what was meant to dazzle us—along with the drama of Dr. Kissinger's 13 transatlantic trips, the secret dealings, the surprise. We are meant to believe, in short, that the President has "gone the extra mile for peace" and that whatever happens next—continued impasse, a new Communist offensive, an increase in American casualties, a prolonged, open-ended war—is not his fault.

Well, you can make the argument that it is Hanoi's fault, or even that the whole war is Hanoi's (or Peking's or Moscow's) fault, and not gain much by doing so. You can prove, as Mr. Nixon did, that the enemy has been deceptive, but that is hardly a revelation. You can assert that Mr. Nixon has tried what some of his critics have long been urging him to try, but even if that were so, (which it isn't) it doesn't help much when it doesn't work—except perhaps at home, politically for a time.

Last November 12, just about the time when Dr. Kissinger was busiest on his Parisian rounds, the President was asked if he had any reason for encouragement concerning prospects for release of our POWs, and he replied: "No reason for encouragement that I can talk about publicly. I can say, however, that we are pursuing this subject, as I have indicated on several occasions in a number of channels..." So the likelihood of private dealings was always there and the real surprise is in the terms the President was offering "the other side." There is, in fact, no better way to measure the significance of the President's hitherto secret "plan for peace" than by comparing it with one he was proposing publicly in October, 1970—when there were 384,000 American troops in South Vietnam. At that time, Mr. Nixon announced that the United States would offer in Paris a plan for:

"An agreed timetable for complete withdrawal as part of an over-all settlement."

An immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners of war held by both sides;

A fair political solution, which would "reflect the existing relationship of political forces" in South Vietnam. The United States, he said, would abide by the outcome (whether one reached by

negotiation or election, he did not specify) and he added that "We know that when the conflict ends, the other side will be there, and the only kind of settlement that will endure is one both sides have an interest in preserving (in other words, an eventual place of the action in Saigon was held out to the Communists):"

An Indochina peace conference, to negotiate a wider settlement which would be guided by the terms of the Geneva accords of 1954 (Vietnam) and 1962 (Laos).

A cease-fire, to be internationally supervised.

That, then, was the Nixon peace plan fifteen months ago, publicly put forth in Paris. What is essentially new or different about the one Dr. Kissinger has been pushing secretly? Essentially nothing, except that elaborate election machinery has been added—an electoral process made in America, rooted in democratic institutions which are alien to the Vietnamese, and one to which Hanoi has been consistently hostile. That, and an eye-catching deadline of six months for U.S. troop withdrawal, which is about as uncertain a "date certain" as could be devised, depending as it does on an agreement not just on prisoner exchange.

This, we are asked to believe, is a new peace plan whose unilateral, public disclosure is likely to break the impasse with Hanoi. This, we are told, is progress, when in fact it is more of the same old shell game. It may work, for a time, for as this game has been played with the Vietnam war over the years, the hand of a government in possession of a secret and in command of prime time has proved more often than not to be quicker than the eye. But the real news here is not of a new peace plan, or even of an earnest secret initiative. What the President told us was nothing more or less than that he and Dr. Kissinger have been privately pressing upon Hanoi a rather shopworn peace plan, only slightly refurbished, and that over a period of 30 months they have been had; he is telling us that he still wants it done the American way and that the North Vietnamese are still not buying it; he is telling us that negotiation isn't working, and that this, by his own admission, leaves the alternative of "Vietnamization" which he is frank enough to describe as the "long voyage home."

So unless there is a lot the President isn't telling us, we are just where we were before we learned of Dr. Kissinger's secret travel: Still insistent on having it our way; still counting on the North Vietnamese to abandon the goals of some 30 years of fighting; still unwilling to act upon the President's own, public estimates (also offered in Oct. 1970) that the "South Vietnamese have gained the capability to handle the situation"—and with less and less to offer, as our ground forces shrink in exchange for our prisoners of war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Openings Toward Peace

The emphasis that presidential assistant Henry Kissinger has placed on the flexibility of the administration's new Vietnam peace proposals strengthens hope that they may yet provide a key to ending this tragic conflict, despite their initial unacceptability to North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

There are obvious shortcomings in the plan revealed by President Nixon, and the American leverage for any kind of negotiated political settlement has been measurably reduced by Vietnamization and its abysmal failure to bring closer a cessation of hostilities. But neither factor should overshadow the very significant advances the revised proposals represent over any previous American position—especially since they are offered as a jumping-off point for what could become the first real bargaining since the frustrating negotiations at Paris began three years ago.

The North Vietnamese have criticized the President for disclosing that secret talks took place between Dr. Kissinger and top Communist diplomats in Paris over an extended period—talks which were continued at a higher level and with greater intensity than most Americans even suspected. But this disclosure could have a positive impact on the prospects for a negotiated settlement. It reveals the President's sensitivity to public criticism of his peace posture and gives Americans for the first time an opportunity to judge their government's real position and perhaps to effect changes.

One opening that invites further discussion is the President's suggestion that the military issues in his proposal could be separated from the more difficult political questions. This approach has its pitfalls. Mr. Nixon did not offer a simple withdrawal

of American forces in return for prisoners of war as Sen. Mansfield and others have urged.

The President tied withdrawal also to acceptance of a cease-fire throughout Indochina, something the Communists oppose because under existing conditions a total cease-fire would tend to solidify Saigon's political control over most of the South Vietnamese population. But the Communists themselves have proposed a partial cease-fire between their troops and withdrawing allied forces. The cease-fire issue could be a subject for fruitful negotiations.

Even the wide gap between the two sides on political questions has been narrowed. The President made a major concession to long-standing Communist demands when he offered the resignations of President Thieu and Vice-President Huong one month before proposed new supervised elections. The other side is understandably unhappy about this arrangement as presented, especially Mr. Nixon's suggestion that the chairman of the Senate, a Thieu man, should head a caretaker government.

But the timing of Mr. Thieu's departure from government is surely negotiable. And it is not inconceivable that the functions of the broadly based electoral commission proposed by Mr. Nixon could be enlarged to approach the wider role assigned to a "government of national concord" in the Viet Cong plan.

In light of the frightful losses that all sides have already suffered and of the imminent threat of a new escalation of the fighting, it would be the height of irresponsibility to write off the new Nixon proposals before these and other possible openings toward peace have been thoroughly explored.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Peking Trip and Hanoi's Stance

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON—North Vietnam's suspicions about President Nixon's trip to Peking may be the unexplained reason why Hanoi broke off secret talks with the United States, many experts speculate.

Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger publicly disclosed his latest Wednesday to discount the probability of any direct link between talks on settlement of the war and preparations for the President's Feb. 21 visit to China.

Kissinger's additional disclosure Wednesday about his secret negotiations with Hanoi's envoys, however, suggested to many specialists that North Vietnam's suspicions about the intentions of Washington and Peking could have been heightened nevertheless.

Show of Force

In recent weeks many Nixon administration officials openly have interpreted North Vietnam's developing military offensive in Indochina as a show of force timed to coincide with the President's trip to Peking, as well as Tet, the Vietnamese lunar New Year on Feb. 15. What now has been added to the public record by the Nixon administration suggests even more circumstantial connection between the events.

If this speculation is correct, North Vietnam is now freeing secret negotiations while it attempts a new show of force on the battlefield of Indochina and intensifies its public attacks on the United States. Most U.S. officials agree on that assessment.

The Kissinger chronology, as he related it Wednesday, shows that on the way back from his first secret trip to Peking, he stopped in Paris on July 12 for a meeting with North Vietnamese envoys there. Two meetings later in Paris, on Aug. 16, Kissinger presented an eight-point proposal, which he said was "turned down" at a subsequent meeting on Sept. 13. Then on Oct. 1, Kissinger said the United States sent to North Vietnam its current, revised, eight-point proposal.

Kissinger did not mention in his chronology Wednesday, which was centered on his North Vietnamese probes rather than on his Peking negotiations, that on Oct. 20 he was back in Peking on his second trip to prepare for the President's visit. Simultaneously, his remarks show, the United States, about Oct. 25, received a North Vietnamese reply demurring at a proposed Nov. 1 date to hold another negotiating meeting between Kissinger and Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho.

Kissinger said that, instead, the date of Nov. 30 was suggested, and the United States accepted, only to be informed on Nov. 17 that Le Duc Tho was ill and could not attend the planned meeting in Paris.

Interesting Question

It was at that point, Kissinger said Wednesday, that discussions ceased. What happened to halt the interchange, Kissinger said, "is a very interesting question... I don't want to speculate on that, because it is a question that also occupies us."

There is other information, however, that has stimulated speculation about what might have contributed to the abortion of the secret talks.

American intelligence sources suddenly learned in early November

that Hanoi was planning a worldwide campaign against American policy in Indochina, to be launched about Feb. 20. That date meant nothing at the time to most U.S. officials. But on Nov. 29, China and the United States announced that President Nixon would visit Peking from Feb. 21 to 28. Hanoi presumably had advance knowledge of the date.

U.S. officials can only guess about how North Vietnam's strategy may have been affected by Peking's strategy. But Hanoi, by Communist standards, has openly registered alarm through its own press about China's reception of the American President whom Hanoi treats as its chief enemy.

The speculation is that once North Vietnam discovered that Mr. Nixon's trip was as imminent as February, rather than much later in 1972, it decided to abandon the secret talks with the United States and intensify its military actions to prove to Washington—and Peking—that North Vietnam still has effective power to decide its own fate in Indochina.

Lengthy Talks

North Vietnam and China have had lengthy secret discussions with the same powerful White House emissary. The extent to which they have shared their experience is unknown; equally unknown is the influence this may have on their respective strategies.

The Nixon administration, for its part, is anxious to avoid any hint of the President's trip to China, or other American interests, by indicating that it seeks to play off Peking against Hanoi. Kissinger disclaimed any connection between his two sets of secret negotiations. "Our trip to Peking does not revolve around the situation in Indochina," he said. Kissinger also repeated the administration's standard position, "We expect to settle the war in Vietnam with Hanoi, not with Moscow and not with Peking."

But the public record does show, either by design or inadvertence, that the United States has explored Indochina questions in Peking. The current disclosures by President Nixon and Kissinger about the complexities of Indochina negotiations indicate that it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to discuss prisoner release as an isolated issue.

What has now been revealed shows that Washington and Hanoi were not only negotiating over the war in Vietnam, but over the future of Laos and Cambodia as well, with the United States proposing a status of "non-alignment for all the countries of Southeast Asia." This is a matter of direct interest for China, which was a participant in the 1964 and 1968 Geneva Agreements on Indochina.

The prospect which the United States has held out for China's added interest is that an overall settlement of the Indochina war would also remove air and other American support forces for that conflict from many other South-east Asian bases—including Taiwan.

China, therefore, has a multiple stake of its own in the outcome in Indochina, apart from its role as a principal ally and supporter of North Vietnam. These Chinese interests automatically arouse North Vietnam's suspicions about dealings behind Hanoi's back, whatever the United States or China do to disavow Hanoi's uneasiness about President Nixon's forthcoming visit.

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Sent to Lie Abroad No More

By C. L. Sulzberger

JERUSALEM—The practice of diplomacy has changed enormously since Sir Henry Wotton, a 17th-century poet-envoy, observed: "An ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for his country."

Nowadays he spends less time "lying abroad" in a physical sense because of innumerable hours taken up in faraway conferences, and if he "lies" by distorting the truth, either his own government or that to which he is accredited will probably leak it to the press.

Diplomacy as once known is at an end—the last to know it are the diplomats and their foreign ministries. The information in their ranks and consequent deterioration of their capacities is all too often evident. In diplomatic as in monetary affairs there is a kind of Gresham's Law which sees bad money driving out the good.

Decisions Once an effective ambassador required cultivation, perspicacity and the ability to make decisions. Communications took a long time and sometimes there was the need for swift action. Even as recently as 1946 Averil Harriman, while U.S. envoy in Moscow, personally decided to exclude Russia from Allied military occupation of Japan.

The diplomat was often a personage. France employed as ambassadors the famous Paul Claudel and Saint-John Perse (Alexis Léger). George Sefiadis, a Greek ambassador to Britain, won the Nobel Prize for Literature as the poet "Sefaris." Even the 18th-century diminutive U.S. overseas representation included Washington Irving and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

But the need for experienced decision-takers, or "intellectual luminaries," has faded in the mechanized modern world. There are and will be exceptions. A notable case is Walworth Barbour, who has been America's envoy here for more than half of Israel's life. His wisdom and decisiveness have been responsible for avoiding several dangerous crises and solving others.

If one considers today's plethora

of independent states and mini-states, each of which has come to demand exchanges of embassies, one sees the game has become ridiculous. There is no urgent reason for the United States to maintain ambassadors in Burundi or Mauritius, for example.

Moreover, the need to fill all posts transcends the ability of the Foreign Service and tempts U.S. presidents ever further to pay off campaign contributors on an absurdly lavish scale by dispatching them around the globe in the name of diplomacy.

It would be wiser and cheaper to pare swollen staffs and do more international business at the UN glass menagerie in New York to which almost all countries are accredited. Even such envoys of the prosperous United States as Ellis Briggs and John Tuthill found they could work more efficiently as well as more cheaply with half the staff allotted.

Norway has begun to think aloud about doing away with ambassadors altogether. One idea discussed in Oslo is that teams of experts could be maintained and flown abroad if and as required to represent Norwegian interests.

With all the multilateral bodies now existing—such as the UN, the Organization of African Unity or the Organization of American States, etc.—surely there are enough common meeting grounds to allow nations to handle bilateral business.

The happiest ambassador I ever knew was a Nepalese general who, years ago, served simultaneously in Paris, London and Washington. Whenever he received a rare message from Kathmandu, he handed it to his local No. 2, told him to say the ambassador was traveling, and promptly took off. The unhappiest ambassador I knew was the envoy of an East European land, proud of its cuisine, who was deprived of his cook by budget-cutters at home.

Jean Laly, a brilliant French diplomat, regarding an age in which cabinet ministers and super-envoys jet around the world, suggested in a book six years ago ("Entre Guerres et Paix") that much of today's diplomatic burden could be borne by permanent working groups of experts set up in a nation's capital to handle specific problems as they arose.

It is certainly time to consider these and other approaches with the idea of reducing costs and lowering bureaucratic Towers of Babel as they rise in even the smallest capitals. At one moment the United States had four ambassadors in Paris and three in Beirut. Hasn't the moment arrived to repeal traditional diplomacy if those are its current methods?

His Own Worst Enemy?

Nixon's Rhetoric

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON—It is said of almost all Presidents at one time or another that they are their own worst enemies. On one occasion when this was said of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Sen. (Cotton) Ed Smith of South Carolina, an old-school solid-South Democrat, blurted: "Not while I'm alive, he isn't."

President Nixon is so rich in living enemies that he probably doesn't qualify as his own worst. But he does qualify as one among many.

His rhetoric is what does it. He insists that he is not a rhetorician but he is, and of a deplorable kind. He is a superlative. To his way of saving it, conquest of the moon was the greatest thing since creation. He says that his is the greatest opportunity to do the world the greatest good in the history of civilization. He indulges in this kind of hyperbole in incongruous contexts.

His year-end interview with Time magazine, for example.

'On the Brink'

"I am confident," he was quoted, "that the United States right now is on the brink of exercising its power to do good in the world. Such good as has never been done in the history of civilization because we now can muster our moral force, our economic force, and we, of course, have the military power to back up our words. Our aim is to build a structure of peace such as we could not dream of after World War II. . . . I have probably the most unusual opportunity, the greatest opportunity, of any President in history due to the fact that just in the way the campaign to sell I may be able to do things which can create a new structure of peace in the world."

In a subsequent television interview with the Columbia Broadcasting System, the President repeated what he had often said before: that he is not one to arouse great expectations that create morale-shattering disillusionment when unfulfilled, as some of his predecessors have been. He seemed to have forgotten his Time interview. He was back to Attorney General John Mitchell's admonition to the administration's critics to observe what, it did, not what it said.

Nixon cannot have it both ways. The irony is that he doesn't need to have it both ways. What he has been doing has been so sensible and so widely approved by the electorate that his out-party challengers have seldom been as dispirited as they are now. But for what he has been saying about what he is doing, even his journalistic critics would be hard-pressed to sustain their drumfire.

So many amateur psychoanalysts have slammed Nixon to their couches that another attempt to square what he does with the way he says himself would be superfluous. Perhaps it is as simple as this: that his detractors seem so many and so busy and his defenders so few and so somnolent that he thinks he must

fill the vacuum on his side, that unless he toots his own horn the same will not be tooted.

In international affairs, the President must be credited with shrewd detection of opportunities and bold exploitation of them. Announcements of his plans to go to Peking and to Moscow, followed by his series of bilateral summit conferences, were opportunistic strikes. He is probably right that he is the first post-World War II President who could have taken such initiatives, especially the approach to Peking.

And it may be that the President's talk to Time magazine will be vindicated by long-term results. At this point, it is still talk. Too many questions remain about the adequacy of the moral, economic and even military force of the United States to justify firm confidence that it will succeed as a world peacemaker. The economy is only now showing some signs of recovery from lethargy and inflation. The nation's morale is widely questioned by many of the young and a few of the not-so-young. And, in relation to the Soviet Union, U.S. military might has slipped. The presence of U.S. fleet units in Indian waters failed to deter India from overrunning East Pakistan.

Jolting

On economic fronts, national and international, Mr. Nixon can't be convincingly faulted. By jolting the major trading nations with a 10 percent surcharge on imports and holding out buy-American tax incentives, he and Treasury Secretary John Connally brought off a currency revaluation coup of major consequence. This pushed was rough, even brutal, but the result was salutary. Perhaps nothing gentler would have worked.

Indochina remains a fly in the Nixon ointment, not as big a fly as it was to President Johnson, but nevertheless a nagging worry. His position is understandable. He will leave a residual U.S. armed force and continue to employ air power against Ho Chi Minh Trails bordering North Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, meanwhile pushing Vietnamization in the hope that indigenous forces, with American logistical help, can eventually take care of themselves. However justified, this course will not be popular and it will be exploited by the Nixon opposition, with emphasis on the plight of prisoners of war. His prediction that Vietnam will not be even a minor campaign issue next fall seems overly optimistic at this juncture.

As 1972 begins, the President must be credited with promising starts in the most urgent areas of national concern. But, as he conceded at one point in the Time interview, the jury is still out. There will doubtless be failures as well as successes. The failures will be less glaring and the successes more appreciated if they are talked about in less hyperbolic terms along the way. And Nixon's living enemies will be, if not fewer, at least not as well armed.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago.

January 28, 1897

ST. PETERSBURG—By far the most wonderful example of Russian diplomacy for many years past has been the manner in which the Manchurian railroad, the last link of the trans-Siberian railroad, has come into existence. In doing so, and by remaining friends with China, Russia has obtained control over Northern Manchuria, an undeveloped country believed to have some of the richest gold fields in the world.

January 28, 1922

WASHINGTON—By a vote of 230 to 119 the House of Representatives has passed the anti-lynching bill making lynching a federal offense. The measure penalizes officers giving up prisoners to mobs. It is predicted that the measure will be killed in the Senate. Feeling ran high between members from Southern and Northern states, and also in the galleries where there were many Negroes who were demonstrating.

Foremost Gospel Singer

Mahalia Jackson Dies of Heart Failure at 60

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Gospel singer Mahalia Jackson, 60, died at Little Company of Mary Hospital today. The hospital said cause of death was heart failure.

Miss Jackson had been admitted to the hospital for treatment eight days previously. She had been ailing since late last year, when she was stricken on a European tour and flown home to Chicago for treatment.

Granddaughter of a slave, Miss Jackson, the granddaughter of a slave, was a former laundress who rose through Negro church music to become the world's foremost gospel singer.

Her life and her renowned soaring voice had been key to the injection of the biblical psalms, hymns and spirituals into the world's foremost gospel singer.

Her life and her renowned soaring voice had been key to the injection of the biblical psalms, hymns and spirituals into the world's foremost gospel singer.



Mahalia Jackson

prisons, hospitals and children's homes.

In recent years, she had added her majestic voice to the integration movement, singing most memorably with the 200,000 civil rights marchers who gathered before the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, in August 1963.

Height of Vogue
Miss Jackson had for two decades stood at the height of a vogue in gospel music, a vogue that was to spread the music far from its native church milieu.

Obituaries

George Randolph Hearst Sr., Publishing Firm Executive

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (AP).—George Randolph Hearst Sr., 67, a Hearst Corp. executive, died yesterday in suburban Loma Linda. He was the oldest son of the late publisher William Randolph Hearst.

He began a 30-year career in the newspaper business when he was 20 by working in the advertising and circulation departments of the San Francisco Examiner. Three years later, in 1908, he was named its publisher.

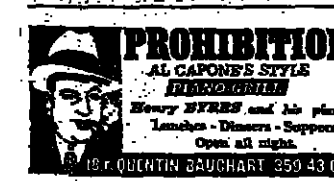
He also was a vice-president and director of the Hearst Corp. A pioneer cross-country pilot, Mr. Hearst flew a trimotor Stinson from San Francisco to Manhattan in 32 hours in the 1930s and often used airplanes to gather news. When a steamship ran aground off San Francisco in 1931, for example, he flew through fog to photograph the wreckage.

Mr. Hearst also made a record-breaking flight from Oakland, Calif., to Los Angeles.

—Fred Wolcott

HOUSTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Fred Wolcott, 55, the holder of world records for hurdling around 1940, died here yesterday.

Mr. Wolcott, who was graduated from Rice University in 1941, held four world records at one time.



Fred Wolcott

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tion movement in the form of "freedom songs."

Although the jazz elements of gospel songs were to move the music as far from the church as nightclubs, Miss Jackson was uncompromising in her efforts to keep gospel song devotional. She had, in the early 1950s, declined efforts of jazz figures such as Louis Armstrong to make her a jazz or blues singer.

"Blues are the songs of despair," Miss Jackson had said. "Gospel songs are the songs of hope. When you sing gospel, you have a feeling there is a cure for what's wrong, but when you are through with the blues you've got nothing to rest on."

Miss Jackson was born in New Orleans Oct. 26, 1911, the third of six children of a man who was a stevedore by day, a barber by night and a clergyman on Sunday. Her home, left motherless when she was six years old, was an impoverished but still self-respecting residence between the railroad tracks and the Mississippi River levee.

Never Read Music
Miss Jackson, who never learned to read music, began singing as a little girl, as she said, "because I was lonely." She left school in the eighth grade and by the age of 12 was working 10 hours a day as a cook and washwoman. In 1928, she left New Orleans to live with an uncle in Chicago. There, she worked as a hotel maid for \$7.50 a week, and was a laundress and babysitter.

In Chicago, she joined the Greater Salem Baptist Church. Her large contralto voice soon stood out in the church chorus and she became a soloist. She participated in a cross-country gospel crusade in the early 1930s and began to attract attention in the Negro community. Her first recording, "The Wee Wee Song," was made in 1934. With her earnings, she opened a beauty parlor and a flower shop and began purchasing real estate.

Count Rossi de Monteleone
TUNIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Count Rossi de Monteleone, 88, president of Maritoni and Rossi, makers of spiritiffs, died here today.

The count, who ran the company for many years, was a noted sportsman and philanthropist.

Nazi Camp Guard

To Get Damages

STADE, West Germany, Jan. 27 (UPI).—A local court sentenced former Buchenwald concentration camp guard Otto Hoppe to 15 years imprisonment, then ordered him to be set free and paid damages.

Hoppe already had served more than 18 years of a life sentence after being convicted in 1950 by the same court on 20 charges dating from his time as a guard at the Nazi death camp located near Weimar, now in East Germany.

In its verdict Tuesday, the court threw out 19 of the 20 original charges, but convicted Hoppe of complicity in the shooting of 21 Jewish prisoners at the camp.

The court ordered him to be freed immediately from custody and paid damages for the extra time he spent in jail. The amount of compensation was not announced.

Polish Jesuits

Hoping for Still

More Freedom

ROME, Jan. 27 (AP).—Jesuits working in Poland have expressed "cautious optimism" that the church may soon exercise its mission in that country "with maximum liberty."

Polish Jesuits reported they "enjoy considerable freedom under the Communist regime there, and are able to carry out their apostolic work with notable success," a communiqué said.

The report of the Polish Jesuits emerged during a recent meeting here of major Jesuit superiors from European Communist areas with the general of the Society of Jesus, Pedro Arrupe.

The church in Poland is permitted to own churches, seminaries and parish houses, the report said. Priests can freely preach Catholic doctrine without government interference. They can, and do, denounce injustices. They can also, provided their tone is moderate, criticize objectively government activities, the communiqué said.

Pompidou Finds

New Chad Unity

PORT LAMY, Chad, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—President Georges Pompidou of France said today that Chad had emerged from increased unity from its recent internal troubles and pledged continued aid to the West African state.

Mr. Pompidou, who arrived here yesterday for a two-day official visit, addressed the National Assembly.

French troops have helped Chad's government battle a rebellion by tribesmen in remote northern areas. About 2,000 French soldiers are based in Chad.

Uruguay Warden Slain

MONTVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—The chief warden of Punta Carretas prison, from which 106 Tupamaros urban guerrillas escaped last September, was shot today in what was believed to be a Tupamaro ambush. Rodolfo Leoncini, 56, was gunned down as he left his suburban home.



"MONSIEUR SILENCE"—Yves Martin at wheel of Italian-made electric car, called Urbanina, that was modified by the French electricity company, at presentation of anti-pollution cars in Paris yesterday.

Associated Press

Rome's Traffic Commissioner

Asks Free Rush-Hour Transit

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The city traffic commissioner proposed yesterday to abolish bus and streetcar fares permanently during the morning and evening rush hours, beginning March 15.

If Benito Casara, the commissioner, has his way, the city will also start enlarging the downtown areas from which all private motor vehicles are banned.

By August, most of Rome's historic core from the Colosseum to the Flaminian Way and from the Vatican to the Porta Pia would be accessible only to buses, taxis and pedestrians.

These are the most revolutionary features of a radical traffic reform project that Mr. Casara, in agreement with the heads of the two municipal transit systems, will submit to the city government next week. The plan is scheduled to be discussed by the city parliament next month.

The Only Way
The promoters of the new plan assert that it is the only way of relieving chronic traffic congestion in the city center and lower the level of air pollution, which at present makes old marble crumble and Rome's famous pine trees wither.

The trouble is that Rome has at present only a caretaker administration. The 80-member city parliament will in all likelihood give priority to politics and try to set up a new municipal government before considering traffic reform.

Mayor Clelio Darida and his city government, including the traffic commissioner, formally resigned last month. They are staying in office to handle routine business until a new administration takes over.

The city government conducted a nine-day experiment of free rides for everybody on the municipal transit network from Dec. 30 to Jan. 7. The results of this test encouraged the traffic commissioner to propose his new permanent reform plan.

50 Percent Increase
The suspension of bus and streetcar fares, averaging eight cents a ride, resulted in an increase in the number of passengers of close to 50 percent during the nine days of the experiment.

The free-ride test cost the city at least half a million dollars in lost fares. The city's debt burden now amounts to about \$2.5 billion and is growing by \$1.6 million every day.

The purpose of the no-fare experiment was to ascertain whether private motorists could be persuaded to use public transit.

In a poll conducted during the experiment, of 14,000 passengers who filled in questionnaires, 11 percent said they had left their cars at home.

Many more among those polled stated they would like to give up driving their own cars in the city altogether if efficient bus service were available.

Local leaders of the major trade unions and of leftist parties have for some time been campaigning for a ban on all private motor traffic in Rome's center and a reorganization of the municipal transit network to ensure quick, punctual and inexpensive—or free—transportation for all citizens.

Communist Collaboration
The Communist party declared today that its city council members were prepared to collaborate in a radical transit reform, indicating that it agreed, at least in principle, with the traffic commissioner's proposals.

The commissioner is a Christian Democrat like the mayor, but it is not yet known whether all factions of the party, Rome's and Italy's strongest, approve of the transit reform project.

China Reported

Eager to Acquire

Access to Comsat

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Chinese are understood to be interested in joining the club of nations that have access to the six commercial communications satellites in orbit around the globe.

Informed sources said that the Chinese will almost surely bring up the subject of communications satellites when President Nixon visits Peking next month, either directly with the President or with communications specialists who will travel with him.

"The Chinese have a primitive communications network with a limited hook-in to the outside world," one source said. "The only way they can modernize their network, do it cheaply and quickly and plug into the outside world would be through communications satellites."

At present, the People's Republic of China has no satellite, or even cable connection abroad. It does have eight short-wave radio circuits out of the mainland to Tokyo which allow telephone calls in and out of China and a small amount of message traffic, but no facsimile or television.

President Nixon's trip will be televised out of China and through the Intelsat-4 satellite by a portable, \$1.6-million earth station that will be flown from Los Angeles to Peking late this week.

Gromyko Reaches Agreement

Russia, Japan to Open Peace Talks in '72

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and Japan agreed today to start negotiations for a peace treaty before the end of the year.

The agreement was announced in a communiqué after talks here between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda.

In 1956, the two countries restored diplomatic relations, severed since World War II, but have not signed a formal peace treaty.

The main obstacle has been a dispute over four islands just north of Japan, which the Russians occupied at the end of the war in 1945. Japan has insisted on having them back, but until Mr. Gromyko's visit to Tokyo this week, Moscow had refused to discuss the matter.

Mr. Fukuda indicated at a news conference that Japan was prepared to be flexible over the issue. He said that although the Japanese stand remained unchanged, he could not predict whether it would change during the negotiations for a peace treaty.

Added Conditions

The Soviet Union said in 1956 that it was prepared to return two of the islands if a formal peace treaty were signed. In 1960, it added another condition: the removal of U.S. military bases from Japan. These still exist.

Moscow's desire for closer ties with Tokyo stems in part from moves by both Japan and the United States towards rapprochement with China. The Soviet Union also wants Japan to help exploit its Siberian resources.

The communiqué said that "increased friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries."

Britain, Malta

Resuming Talks

ROME, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Britain and Malta tomorrow resume their negotiations on the use of the Mediterranean island as a military base in talks here between British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington and Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff.

Informed sources said the new round of negotiations would probably be decisive. All the possible solutions to the crisis have by now been so fully explored that there remains little room for further study or reflection, the sources said.

Lord Carrington and Mr. Mintoff are due to start talks tomorrow at the Renaissance Villa Madama on the outskirts of Rome.

tries would help strengthen peace in Asia and the world."

It also confirmed that the Soviet and Japanese premiers would exchange visits and that ministerial consultations would be held annually.

Mr. Fukuda said China had not

been on the agenda and had hardly been discussed. At the news conference, he spoke of "warmer relations" between Moscow and Tokyo because of Mr. Gromyko's visit. He is due to return home tomorrow after six days here.

Paris-Jour Ends Publication After Journalists' Go on Strike

PARIS, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The owner of the Paris newspaper Paris-Jour announced today that publication of the paper would cease as of today. The announcement came on the heels of a journalists' union strike there yesterday to protest the firing of 33 persons.

The demise of Paris-Jour, which has been losing money for several years, comes in the midst of a French press crisis which will have resulted in some 200 editorial layoffs in the six months ending next March 1. The government has set up two special committees to study the crisis.

To protest the layoffs at Paris-Jour, the National Journalists'

Union voted last night to call a nationwide 24-hour strike next Tuesday which will also affect radio and television. The union is also protesting other layoffs, notably at France-Soir and Le Parisien Libéré.

The situation at Paris-Jour, however, has been special for some time. The newspaper invested heavily recently in expensive equipment for color reproduction, only to find it highly unprofitable. The journalists' union had complained that the layoffs were caused by this costly management decision. The newspaper reportedly has been losing more than \$1 million a year.

Mrs. Simone del Duca, widow of the newspaper's founder, Cind del Duca, announced last night that if the paper's union walked out, she would cease publishing. It did and she announced her decision today. The journalists' union branded her move a lock-out.

Paris-Jour, a staunchly pro-Gaullist tabloid-size newspaper, had a circulation of 250,000.

U.K. Sends Force

For War Games in

British Honduras

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Britain today rushed air, land and sea forces to the Caribbean in a power display intended to deter any Guatemalan pressures against neighboring British Honduras.

The Foreign Office insisted, however, that no crisis is necessarily imminent.

"We have received no reports of any Guatemalan troop concentrations on the border of British Honduras," a spokesman told a news conference. "There has, of course, been a territorial dispute between the two countries since 1859."

But it seemed plain that the sudden dispatch of a task force, headed by the aircraft carrier Ark Royal, to the area had the aim of heading off trouble.

The Foreign Office spokesman declined comment when asked if word had been received directly or indirectly that the rightist government of President Carlos Arana Osorio means to resume pressing Guatemalan claims for a big slice of British Honduran territory.

Earlier today, the Defense Ministry announced a British force has been sent to the area "for exercises of various defense plans in the varied terrain of British Honduras."

His accomplice, Raymond James Poynting, 28, was sentenced to seven years. Both had pleaded guilty to demanding money with menaces from Qantas general manager Capt. R.J. Ritchie last May 25.

Police said 261,382 Australian dollars (\$311,000) of the ransom money had been recovered. Macari, 36, told Qantas there was a bomb aboard one of its Boeing-707s with 129 passengers aboard and demanded the money before he would disclose where it was. The plane circled while the money was paid, then "Mr. Browne" admitted there had never been a bomb.

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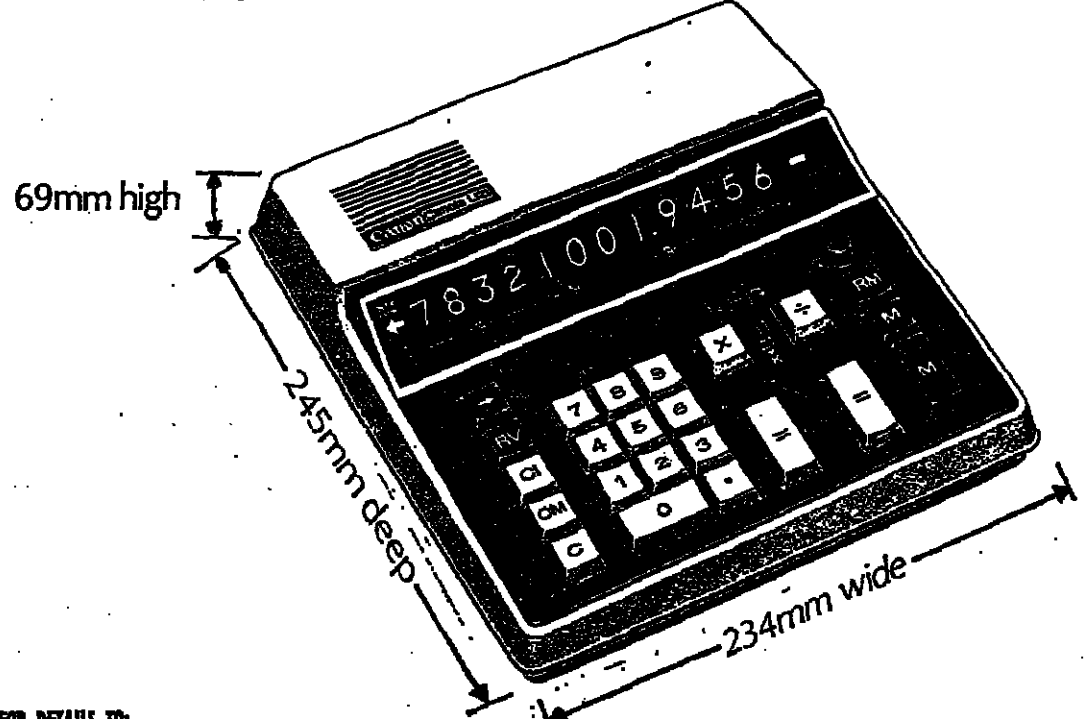
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FASHION

Radical Looks of the Future

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Most of the fashion houses here are going through a transition period and making radical changes in their way of life.

"It is too much for Gérard Pipart to design two complete made-to-order and two ready-to-wear collections," says Robert Rieol, who has just raked up a show this week because so many were disappointed when the rumor went around that the house might not show. He may do the same in July, but after that the routine swings to spring and fall.

Earlier today, Pierre Cardin, who is not showing this week, confirmed that he will hold his big press show early in April, when the store buyers from all over the world converge on Paris to buy ready-to-wear. "It will include everything," he said. From then on, the routine will be every six months—but October and April instead of January and July.

The single Rieol collection that will stand for the house will start by being 40 percent made-to-order and 60 percent ready-to-wear but since Gérard Pipart is young and talented and takes more naturally to ready-to-wear, the made-to-order will soon vanish.

Rieol explains its present status this way. For the boutique part of the collection, Pipart will naturally use less-expensive cuts. For the made-to-order clothes he will be free to experiment. Customers who want to order boutique styles but need fittings can have one or two, for an extra charge of \$30 each, or even have them made in couture fabrics.

The first combination collection will, like Cardin's, be launched in April, but the official customer show won't be until late next summer. Each number on the Rieol program will be identified as either couture or ready-to-wear but by the time they have deciphered the code system, some of the more impetuous ladies may find it easier to take off around the corner and buy something off a rack.

In the collection at Rieol now, both parts are good, and not even Robert Rieol can tell them apart. Pipart was the first to revive the raglan-sleeve coat, bought by Sydney Gittler for the Ohrbach's collection. He has a follow-up in a white coat, but doesn't go nearly as far in the happy-wrap look as Valentino. There are plenty of pants suits, naturally, the most elegant made-to-order in dark wool with man-tailored white silk or wool jackets. Suits aren't very much in the picture, but Pipart has made a beauty in white silk with a white blouse trimmed in a line of drawwork at the neck.

There are lots of short evening dresses in the collection, all with very bare tops, like the striped silk that stays up with no shoulder straps. Pipart's evening dresses are bare too, many of the chiffon prints with halter tops and no backs at all.

Pipart simply loves big hats and shows them with everything, including ankle-length evening dresses. If most of the Paris houses change their opening dates and combine their made-to-order and ready-to-wear, the pure couture houses narrow down to three of the most successful—Givenchy, Dior and Mme. Grès.

"I'm very tired," Givenchy admitted yesterday, "and after this, I may show my couture collection only to customers and a limited number of the press."

Dior is enlarging its boutique fashions by Marc Bohan and giving them more space. For the present, though, the house will stick to the traditional opening dates of January and July.

Mme. Grès is the Paris designer least disturbed by the changing times. She doesn't want to design ready-to-wear, which is just one of the things that makes her different.

Because she doesn't know the word trend and each piece in her collection is completely personal, Mme. Grès has her up and down seasons, but this one is way up. Her evening gowns are the most ravishing she has turned out in a long time and for dramatic and design they beat anything in Paris.

Take her huge dresses that are chit and amusing and show stoppers all at the same time. One of them is plaid organza with an enormous skirt and giant, puffed sleeves. Another is a dream of a pale pink silk organza smock, made of goodness knows how many yards of fabric, with the shadow of dark blue pants showing underneath.

Madame Grès can be very sexy, too, when she designs what looks like a romantic nightgown, made of a single layer of fabric over a nude slip. For women who aren't quite up to such a drop-dead entrance, there are more silk organza in ethereal colors and with wing draperies or a more tailored, spiral-draped dress in navy blue and white polka dots.

No woman with a promising night life can afford to miss Mme. Grès this season.

From Nina Ricci: A raglan sleeve coat in natural shantung with matching pants, crepe de chine blouse.

Frazier in her debutante days. In between, the Paton collection is full of nice, little fitted coats that remind you of Fifth Avenue on Easter Sunday and sleeveless belted wool jackets over pretty

prints. The prettiest print is the shamrock. Gama takes a strong stand on short evening dresses and, on the whole, gives other designers a lot to think about and copy.

Paris Couture and How It Has Changed

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Channel wouldn't have liked it.

Once people entered her mirrored salon, all white flowers and priceless Coromandel screens, almost religiously. The presentation of the Chanel collection this week was like a picnic on the beach. People coughed, chattered, scratched or put on lipstick.

The winter collection, shown a month after the great Mademoiselle died, still had some side to it. Mrs. Georges Pompidou attended and the whole function had considerable dignity. This week, however, the show was a very clear obituary.

Mademoiselle had a phobia about photographers. They were never let into the place—either before, during or after the show. On one memorable occasion, she all but swept them out of a window along with a few fashion

editors. Only at the very last did she relent and allow a few photographers to go snap, snap after the show and then out.

This time, not only photographers but a television team took over the salon. The CBS commentator got carried away and opened with such clichés as: Paris designers influence fashions the world over.

That brought a sharp and snappy, "We doubt that," from Jim Brady, new editor of Harper's Bazaar.

But the coup de grace was yet to come. Year after year, Mademoiselle followed the collections from the top of her mirrored, winding staircase, her hat dead straight and her knees tightly pulled together. She never talked to anybody. Just sat, like some exotic bird. One learned to look for her, in an eerie sort of way, hovering over her house, a symbol.

This week, you knew the fash-

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 27 (UPI)—There was excitement in the air before last night's concert of the Orchestre de Paris and enthusiasm after it, as Georg Solti officially began his three-year term as captain of France's musical flagship.

Given the nature of the occasion, the all-Bartok program of "Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta" and the one-act opera "Bluebeard's Castle" was unusual. Actually, it was scheduled before Solti accepted the directorship of the orchestra, and it had the virtue of showing the 59-year-old Hungarian-born conductor in the works of his great countryman and teacher, and in works that are both 20th-century masterpieces.

Affinity

Solti's affinity for this music, his vibrant response to the tense inner life of the drama in the music, made the performance of "Bluebeard's Castle" a memorable one. The opera, written in 1911 but not performed until 1918, is a curious one in that most stage productions seem either too static or too obscure, whereas the music, where the real drama takes place—seems to be liberated by a concert performance, as it was here.

It was sung in Hungarian (a French text was helpfully in the program) by Christa Ludwig, a Judith rich in voice and in psychological nuance, and Zoltan

MUSIC IN PARIS

An Auspicious Beginning for Solti



Kryzhanovsk

IT'S OFFICIAL—Conductor Georg Solti began his 3-year term Wednesday night with the Orchestre de Paris in an all-Bartok program.

Kelemen, whose somber bass-baritone was ranged powerfully from the role's most majestic moments to the most painful, as Judith one-by-one opens the seven doors of his castle, each time peeling back another layer of his soul until she has gone too far.

Solti seemed to take an almost theatrical view of the "Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta,"

played before the intermission, and it was an often existing performance that never before showed only some of the surface of this multifaceted score.

It was, in any case, an auspicious beginning of a formidable task. The Orchestre de Paris was created almost five years ago by the Cultural Ministry, under Charles Munch's artistic leadership, with the avowed intention of making "France's 'prestige' orchestra."

Munch's death a year later, followed by a period in which Herbert von Karajan's role as "musical adviser" brought his personal prestige, but insufficient time, has subjected the orchestra to a succession of conductors—a situation that can only be funneled into a potential greatness.

Proof

All this has shown that practice is not created by ministerial edict, and there are many Parisian musical observers who persist in thinking that the Orchestre de Paris has yet to prove that it is really better than either the French Radio's National Orchestra or the Paris Opera Orchestra, enjoying some fine moments this week under another Hungarian-born maestro, Eugene Ormandy—or the Paris Opera orchestra.

That is the job facing Solti, and the plus the additional possibility that a year from now he might become the musical director of the Opera, means that he is going to be a dominant figure in the Paris musical landscape. It was in London during the last decade, in the great benefit of that city's musical life.

Fire Destroys Great Italian Costume House

ROME, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—Fire has destroyed one of the world's greatest stores of theatrical and film costumes, the Umberto Tirelli collection.

Damage is provisionally estimated at more than 100 million lire (about \$169,548). But the fire will also cause problems for theatrical and film producers throughout the world.

Italian director Lucchino Visconti is now expected to have to delay filming of his new spectacular "Ludwig"—about King Ludwig of Bavaria—because costumes he had ordered from Tirelli were lost in the fire.

On the Arts Agenda

The first performance of Friedrich Cerha's "Spiegel VII" will be given at a concert of the Austrian Radio Symphony Orchestra and Chorus Jan. 28 at the Vienna Musikverein, under the direction of the composer. Also on the program are other works by Cerha and Schoenberg's "Die Glickliche Hand."

The centenary of the birth of the Spanish composer Amadeo Vives will be celebrated by the Teatro del Liceo of Barcelona with a revival of his zarzuela "Dona Francisquita." Performances are Jan. 28, Feb. 1, 6 and 11.

Cherubini's "Medea" will have a new production at the Vienna State Opera Jan. 31 with Leonie Rysanek in the title role and

Lucia Popp, Bruno Freged and Nicola Ghisleva also in the cast. Horst Stein will conduct. Subsequent performances will be given Feb. 7, 14 and 18.

Alexander Tschernoprin's Triple Concerto for violin, cello, piano and string orchestra will be given its first performance in Switzerland Jan. 28 by the Metawa Trio and the Musik-Collegium Orchestra in Schaffhausen.

A concert performance of Verdi's "Nabucco" will be given at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris on Feb. 11 with Elena Sulistorsky as Abigaille and Dan Jordachescu in the title part. The French Radio Lyric Orchestra and Elisabeth Brasseur Chorus will be conducted by Pierre-Michel Le Conte.

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Hoechst Profit Drops 30% During Year

Alcan Aluminum Net Declines by 16.4%

FRANKFURT, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ)—Hoechst domestic group net profit fell 30 percent to 236 million deutsche marks from 337 million in 1970, Hoechst said today. The company said the figures are provisional.

Parent company profit on the year was down 26 percent to 222 million DM from 298 million the previous year.

The chemical company said that a final dividend statement will be made later. It noted that if parent company after-tax profit were fully utilized for a dividend, the payout would be 1.50 DM a share compared with the 1970 dividend of 1.0 DM.

Hoechst's world-wide sales rose 11 percent last year to 12.9 billion DM from 11.6 billion in 1970. For this year, the company predicted a 5 percent volume increase.

The firm said 1971 earnings had been depressed by higher personnel costs of 150 million DM and by price declines of some 163 million DM for some chemical products.

Alcan Profit Drops

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ)—Alcan Aluminum Ltd. profit fell 16.4 percent in 1971, the Montreal-based company announced today.

Profit was \$60.2 million, or \$1.75 a share, down from \$72 million, or \$2.11 a share, in 1970.

Revenue was \$1.45 billion, up 5.1 percent from \$1.38 billion the previous year.

Year-end figures exclude an extraordinary gain of \$9 million due to currency changes.

Siemens Pay Out

MUNICH, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ)—The supervisory board of Siemens AG approved today the management proposal to cut the 1971 dividend to 14 from 16 percent in 1970, the company reported.

This puts the dividend at 7 DM a share.

The cut enables Siemens to raise reserves by 72 million DM, compared with a rise of 41 million in 1970, and will help insure future growth, the company said.

Petrofina Dividend Up

BRUSSELS, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ)—Petrofina announced today a 1971 dividend of 115 Belgian francs a share, up 5 francs from 105 francs paid for 1970.

The parent company's share of group earnings increased 23.5 percent to 2.9 billion francs from 2.4 billion in 1970, Petrofina said.

Gobain to Increase Dividend 10 Percent

PARIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—Gobain Martin, president of the Gobain Pont-a-Mousson company, said yesterday the board would propose a 1971 net dividend 10 percent higher than the 550 francs paid the previous year, on a capital increase of 1.97 billion francs from 1.78 billion.

Mr. Martin said the 1971 consolidated results were not yet known but they would probably show an improvement on the net consolidated profit of 413 million francs recorded for 1970.

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part
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Boots Steps Up Bid for Glaxo

Boots, the British pharmaceuticals maker and distributor, has stepped up its takeover offer for Glaxo, another pharmaceutical firm. The new bid is two Boots shares plus 21 nominal convertible loan stock for each Glaxo share. This put the bid at \$381 million at the latest prices on the London Stock Exchange. Glaxo directors have recommended the bid "without hesitation."

This weekend the Becham Group, rebuffed in an earlier bid for Glaxo, raised its offer to \$385 million in ordinary shares and loan stock (now worth \$387 million due to a decline in the value of its stock). This compared with an earlier bid by Boots valued at \$348 million. A Becham spokesman says the firm will consider the position "when we have seen the full facts."

Russians Beat U.S. in Steel Output

The Soviet Union last year exceeded the United States in steel production and became the largest steel-producing nation in the world, the American Iron and Steel Institute reports. It attributes the U.S. loss of primacy to the combined effects of the economic recession and record imports of foreign steel. The institute's estimate of 1971 U.S. steel production is 120 million tons—well below the 1969 record of 141 million tons. Official Soviet data put Russian steel output at about 153 million tons.

Computer Firms in Joint Venture

National Cash Register (NCR) and Control Data have announced a close association in the development and manufacture of peripheral equipment for computers and in the development of future central processors. They will establish a jointly-owned company with net assets of about

\$50 million to engineer and make most of the computer peripherals to be used by both companies. They also will work toward a high degree of compatibility of their mainframes, or central processors. NCR will develop a new computer to bridge the two companies' product lines, and will also develop and make the small and medium size parts of the joint computer line. Control Data will bring out the larger models.

Green Giant Rejects BAT Unit Bid

Green Giant of the United States says it has received and rejected a \$100 million bid from the U.S. unit of British-American Tobacco. The proposal called for a combination of the two companies in which Green Giant stockholders would have received \$35 in cash for each share of common stock. Directors voted to turn down the proposal because it "is not in the best interests of the company and its stockholders," Green Giant says.

Fund Plans Merger With Dreyfus

Another offshore mutual fund is planning to hit the dust. Fleischer Becker Fund, with assets of about \$7 million, is recommending that shareholders approve a plan to merge with Dreyfus International, an offshore venture sponsored by Dreyfus Corp. of New York which has assets of \$45 million. If approved, it will be the fifth offshore fund that International has absorbed since it went public with a \$30 million offering in early 1970. At the end of last year, Fleischer Becker preferred stock had a net asset value of about \$9.59. These shares will be exchanged for Dreyfus International. However, holders of Fleischer Becker common stock are not entitled to any liquidation payment.

Company Reports

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	34.84	30.34
Profit (millions)	0.58	0.57
Per Share	0.13	0.13
Year		
Revenue (millions)	134.97	116.89
Profit (millions)	2.45	2.30
Per Share	0.53	0.50

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	37.59	34.84
Profit (millions)	0.72	0.66
Per Share	0.16	0.15
Year		
Revenue (millions)	152.63	138.42
Profit (millions)	3.13	2.87
Per Share	0.72	0.66

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	40.15	38.93
Profit (millions)	0.38	0.38
Per Share	0.09	0.09
Year		
Revenue (millions)	169.58	158.97
Profit (millions)	1.50	1.44
Per Share	0.38	0.36

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	39.67	38.93
Profit (millions)	0.85	0.87
Per Share	0.21	0.21
Year		
Revenue (millions)	150.00	140.00
Profit (millions)	1.04	1.18
Per Share	0.26	0.29

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	150.00	140.00
Profit (millions)	1.04	1.18
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U.S. 'Leading' Indicators Up 2.2% in Month

December Increase Biggest Since January

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—The government index of leading economic indicators rose 2.2 percent in December—the sharp rise since January, when the index jumped 2.3 percent in the wake of the settlement of the strike against General Motors.

Aside from that increase, last month's gain was the biggest since October, 1968, when the index rose 2.5 percent.

"This provides important evidence that the economy will be expanding vigorously in the years ahead," Harold C. Porter, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, said in a statement.

The index represents a composite of eight economic indicators which are generally thought to indicate the future direction of the economy. However, all the individual indicators have been announced separately before.

Of the eight, four advanced during December: The average work week of manufacturing employees inched up 0.5 percent (from 40.1 hours to 40.3 hours); initial claims for unemployment insurance declined from 301,000 to 296,000, resulting in an 11.6 percent increase in this part of the index; new housing permits rose 14.3 percent; and stock prices (represented by the Standard & Poor's average of 500 stocks) gained 6.9 percent.

The four other indicators declined, but one of those dropped a 0.1 percent change in the price of raw industrial materials—slight but considered a plus for the economy, because it indicates a lack of inflationary pressure.

The declines in the other three indicators revealed traces of economic sluggishness and price inflation: New orders for durable goods (furniture, appliances, cars) declined 1.7 percent from an annual rate of \$390.7 billion in November to \$384.1 billion in December; new orders for industrial plants and equipment dropped 1.3 percent (from an annual rate of \$97.4 billion in November to \$96.1 billion); and the ratio of

U.S. Industries

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	350.0	320.0
Profit (millions)	20.5	18.3
Per Share	0.57	0.50
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,400.0	1,281.5
Profit (millions)	73.0	65.7
Per Share	2.30	2.01

U.S. Industries

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U.S. Industries

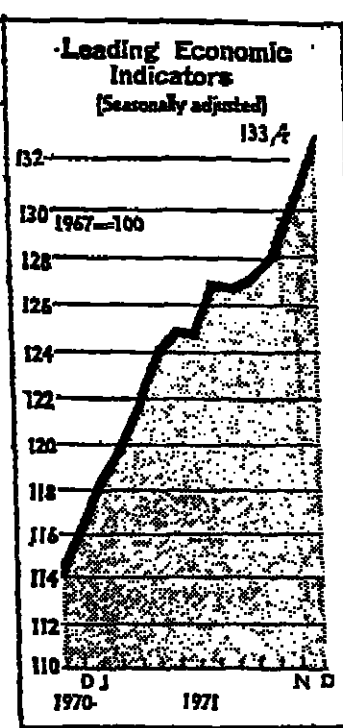
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manufacturers' prices to their labor costs dropped 0.3 percent, indicating that prices were not rising as rapidly as labor costs.

Holders Vote Assets Swap At Interphoto

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—Shareholders of Interphoto Corp. and Oxford Electric Corp. in separate special meetings yesterday approved a proposal for Interphoto to acquire the bulk of Oxford's operations.

Under terms of the transaction, which is retroactive to Sept. 1, 1971, Interphoto will buy four Oxford subsidiaries and some assets of a fifth for \$8.1 million in debentures, plus warrants to buy up to 500,000 shares of Interphoto common stock at \$15 a share, and an as yet undetermined amount of cash.

A fifth subsidiary also involved in the transaction is a practically insolvent Italian maker of television and high fidelity equipment and other electrical products. Some of its assets, valued at about \$1.2 million, will be bought by Interphoto for cash.

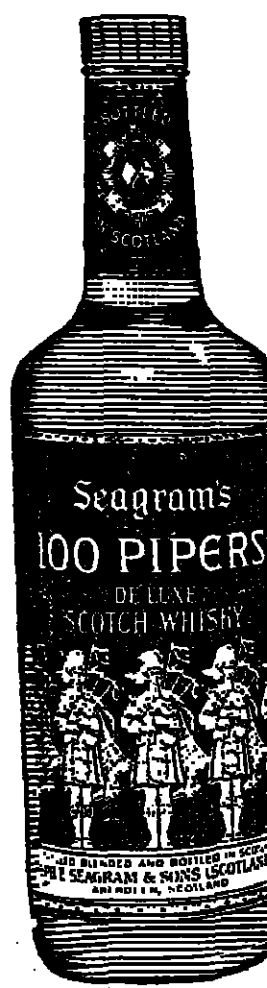
New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1977-78 Stocks and Bonds, First, High Low Last, Chg									
High	Low	Stk.	High	Low	Stk.	High	Low	Stk.	High
1894	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1895	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1896	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1897	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1898	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1899	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1900	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1901	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1902	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1903	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1904	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
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1906	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1907	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1908	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1909	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
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1912	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1913	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1914	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1915	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1916	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
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1927	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1928	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1929	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1930	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
1931	13	Abco	174	175	175	175	175	175	175
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(Continued on next page)

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Observer

Hospital Suds

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—With those lacrimose choruses from the studio organ, we bring you another installment of "Just Plain Dick." Ed. Hubert, George, Scoop, Shirley, Teddy, Vance, John, Wilbur, Gene, Sam, Doc, Paul, Rocky, Ronnie and George Wallace—the story that asks the question: "If everybody insists on driving, who will be left to sit in the back of the bus?"

At the close of yesterday's episode, you recall, Mayor John had been summoned to the hospital to perform dangerous political surgery but had not been told that the patient was his arch foe, Gov. Rockefeller. As our story resumes, Mayor John has just arrived at the surgery office and is having a cup of coffee with his old friend, Dick Aurelio.



Baker

Mayor John: What I hate about being a character in soap opera is having to drink all this coffee. Why can't I go in right now, get this incredibly dangerous operation over with and go see a movie?

Aurelio: By dawdling over this you give the writers time to think up something for us to do next week. Now read your lines, and remember, you are Mayor John, the distinguished political surgeon.

Mayor John: All right. Why have I been called here in the middle of the night?

Aurelio: I don't know how to tell you this, Mayor John, but there's a poor suffering man in there who needs a dramatic political transformation. It will require surgery to delicate that no one but you could be trusted to attempt it.

Mayor John: Tush, Dick! Just because I successfully transformed myself from a Republican to a Democrat doesn't mean I can effect equally dramatic changes for everyone. Just because I am my primary Democratic characteristics are already present.

Aurelio: In this case the patient is a liberal Republican who wants to be transformed into a conservative Republican.

Mayor John: Ah, but that is simple! It scarcely requires a scalpel. We merely implant a tiny suggestion that President Dick may ask him to become his vice-presidential candidate. It's cruel but it usually does the trick. Tell me, who is the poor devil?

Aurelio: Mayor John, prepare yourself for a shock.

Mayor John: You mean...?

Aurelio: Yes, the patient is... Mayor John: My arch political foe!

Aurelio: Yes, Mayor John. Gov. Rockefeller. But Gov. Rocky is a rat, a flunk, and an all-around bad guy. I can't let you do that.

Aurelio: You must, Mayor John: America is watching.

(Organ chords. The scene shifts to the operating room where Gov. Rocky is having a cup of coffee with the staff of the National Review.)

Gov. Rocky: Glad you fellows could drop by the operating room for a chat.

National Review Staff: Why do we have to sit around drinking coffee just because we're doing soap opera? It would be much more conservative to drink a little chicken-broth Bordeaux and listen to Bach.

Gov. Rocky: No, I think you are being a little New Left there, fellows. Coffee in the operating room is traditional. As you know, I've been suffering from these very acute conservative impulses lately and...

National Review Staff: And you were rushed into surgery today when you felt an irresistible impulse of hero worship for President Dick crash full strength against your crumbling liberalism. But are you aware, Gov. Rocky, of the identity of the man who is to operate?

Gov. Rocky: Of course, my arch foe, Mayor John. That stupid, good-for-nothing except for his utter incompetence the City of New York would today be lovelier than any pearl from the Antilles.

National Review Staff: But can you trust him with a scalpel?

Gov. Rocky: Scalpel? No scalpel will be needed. I only have to see him go conservative all over. As soon as he walks into this operating room, I'll fit to drink coffee with Vice-President Spiro. (He grins with infectious conservatism. Organ music. Detergent commercial. Aspirin. Hair dyes. Mouthwash.)

What Became (Sob) Of Tillie the Toiler?

PARIS (IET).—For most red-blooded Americans born during the war, Sunday mornings had a special flavor. Lying in bed or on the floor, engulged in color comics that were really living. (Until the age of 8 or so, when life began to get too complex.) Moon Mullins, Gasoline Alley, Major Hoople, Maggie and Jiggs, Muld and Jeff—the sight and smell of those gaudy pages came flooding back, unaided by a madeleine dipped in tea, or even by a doughnut dunked in coffee.

But, to be absolutely honest about it, I'd like to say that the comic strip, as it is today, is a little bit of a 272-page volume called "The Penguin Book of Comics." Produced in 1967 by two Englishmen (the gods!), the book has now been revised and expanded in a new edition, with several famous strips, most of them American, reproduced in full color.

George Perry, who wrote the text, and Alan Aldridge, who designed and decorated the book, have gone far back and dug deep in their search for the comic strip's origins. Back for example, to the Bayeux Tapestry, circa 1076. The tapestry is certainly a strip—230 feet long and 20 inches wide—but is it in any sense comic? What it might be, though, is an early ancestor of such historical-adventure strips as "Prince Valiant."

A trifle oddish in their approach ("...the strip cartoon has gained ground in its recognition as an iconographic influence in art and as visual communication"), for the most part the authors let the strips speak for themselves. They have done their homework diligently: From the Yellow Kid (1896) to the Wizard of Id, via Bob McNutt, Krazy Kat, the Katzenjammer Kids, and Blondie, they are all here, or nearly all. One turns joyously to Page 233 for "Out Our Way" and finds instead something called "Nick Fury, Agent of S.H.I.E.L.D.," the index is not quite reliable.

Tracing the evolution of the comic strip, they have unearthed a Swiss schoolmaster, Rodolphe Töpffer (1798-1846). "The range of Töpffer's imagination was astonishing, embracing space travel, violent and surrealist fantasy, and dreams. He was encouraged by Goethe to publish his work and his story of M. Cryptogramme appeared in the Paris magazine L'Illustration in 1845."

Among other progenitors of the cartoon they pay tribute to the English illustrators Hogarth, Rowlandson, and Gillray. "Dr. Syntax," the creation of Rowlandson (1757-1827), they describe as "the first regular cartoon character." Comic books, such as the weekly "Spring-Heeled Jack, the Terror of London," appeared in England as early as the 1880s.

"The first true American comic," called "Little Bears and Tigers," appeared in 1892, "long after European prototypes." Drawn by James Swinnerton, it ran in the William Randolph Hearst's San Francisco Examiner. "Hearst's rival, Joseph Pulitzer," who had bought a four-color press for the Sunday supplement of his New York World, fought back with the notorious Yellow Kid, an urchin in a nightgown.

Hearst, who had a penchant for plundering Europe, brought from Germany an idea for a new strip, patterned after Wilhelm Busch's Max and Moritz. "The Katzenjammer Kids," starring Hans and Fritz, first appeared in the New York Journal around the turn of the century. It was drawn by Rudolph Dirks. In a 1912 lawsuit Dirks lost his right to the title but not to the characters. Dirks remained his strip, "The Captain and the Kids" but the Katzenjammers, now drawn by Joe Musial for King Features, are still going strong. (My own recollection, perhaps confused, is that at one period there were three versions of the strip running concurrently.)

"The first daily strip" was the work of Bud Fisher, a Chicago sports cartoonist who moved West. Augustus Mutt, a horse-

player, made his debut in the San Francisco Chronicle in 1907, and a few weeks later was bought by Hearst for the Examiner. In 1908 Mutt met a little man named Jeffries; the rest is history.

The inimitable Hearst lured from Pulitzer's New York World a cartoonist named George M. Coker. In 1913 he created the strip "Bringing Up Father," that features Maggie and Jiggs.

The golden age of American comics had begun, perhaps, a bit earlier, in 1910, with the appearance of "Krazy Kat," by George Herriman. Krazy Kat's hangup was an unrequited love for Ignatz Mouse, who had a habit of throwing bricks at him. Krazy Kat was a couple of generations ahead of his time; the strip's admirers formed one of the first comic-world cults. At this distance, Herriman's spiky line and disregard of panel-strip conventions have a distinct resemblance to such modern comics as "The Wizard of Id" and "B.C." Adorned by intellectualists, Krazy Kat inspired a ballet in 1923. When Herriman died in 1944, King Features decided to let the strip die with him. But for many an aging comic-strip buff, the memory of Krazy Kat remains green.

The authors date the start of adventure comics, as distinct from the funnies, with the appearance of a Texan strip in 1928. Close relatives are such strips as "Terry and the Pirates" and its offspring "Steve Canyon." Due homage is paid to such strips as "Pogo," but for my money not nearly enough to "The Wizard of Id," the most brilliant, and consistently funny, of the postwar strips. "Peanuts," too, gets its laurels, and Snoopy's doghouse with the Red Baron are not skimped. The modern comic books that stem from Superman, "The Mighty Thor," "The Amazing Spider-Man," "Iron Man and Captain America"—also have their innings.

But where are the contemporary successors of such strips as "Hearthroth Harry," "Tallpin Tommy," "Happy Holligan," and "Tillie the Toiler"? They aren't (sob) making them like that anymore.

Irving Marder

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PEOPLE: The Wonders of Natural Gas

Every time someone mentions the blessings (cheaper) more efficiently) of North Sea natural gas, Arthur Simpson, former mayor of Slough, England, does a slow burn.

He was practically the first on his block to buy a gas stove when the Thames Gas Board started converting homes. The stove arrived. Damaged. It took countless repairmen, seven new parts and 12 months to get it all straightened out.

The first repairman was unable to adjust the stove; the second left after ordering a new top, 4-inch handle and front panel. The third came, saw and ordered another new top, door handle and front panel. "By then," said Mr. Simpson, "I had the original top, two other tops, two door handles, two front panels and the damaged stove."

Somewhat irritated, Mr. Simpson complained to the board. Instead of sending another repairman, it sent along a new stove. But the deliverymen wouldn't take the old one and sundry parts away. "Can't do that," he said. "A different lot take stove away."

Mr. Simpson called the board. They seemed very concerned. They said they would be right soon to collect the old stove. That was last summer.

The stove was picked up this week. Mr. Simpson said it was a farce. A spokesman for the gas board said, "There does appear to have been a mistake."

When low gas pressure kept shutting the pilot light in his home's central-heating unit, David Roff, of Norwich, England, asked the Eastern Gas Board for relief until it could be fixed. The board agreed. This week, Roff submitted an expense account including 30 pence for matches, £2.50 for a half-ton of logs, 30 pence for telephone calls and £2.40 for electricity. The board paid.

VODKA ON THE ROCKS: Skater B.P. Kazanika, after a few turns around the rink in Gorki Park and a few stiff belts at the bar, decided it was a pity that ice is merely frozen water. He decided to correct the mistake, headed toward the door. "But the door was so stubborn," reported the newspaper Vechernyay Moskva in a report lamenting the rising number of drunken skaters, "so he went out through the window, taking the window frame with him." Police caught up with him before he could get his vodka on ice.

UNENVIABLE ROLE: Sir Alec Guinness will play Adolf Hitler in "Ten Days to Go," to be produced by Wolfgang Reinhardt. The film is based on the Hugh Trevor-Roper book of the same name. DIVORCED: Lene Turner, 51, and nightclub entertainer Ronald Dante, 61, Wednesday in Santa Monica, Calif. Married on May 8, 1969, they separated six months later. Miss Turner's six previous husbands: Willie Shaw, Stephen Crane (she married him twice), Bob Topping, Les Barker, Fred May, Robert Eaton. BIG DISTINCTION: A used car is not a used car if it happens to be a Cadillac bought from Cadillac New York. Then, it's pre-owned.

Brigitte Bardot, 38, took her younger sister Mijanou to court in Paris yesterday to settle a dispute over an apartment. Mijanou and her husband have been living in Brigitte's Left Bank apartment—rent-free. When the actress decided to sell it, she offered her sister another apartment—also rent-free—in the 16th arrondissement. But Mijanou likes the Left Bank and won't budge.

A MOUTHPFUL: The name of a new rock group formed by John Lennon and his wife Yoko Ono. The group is called "The Elephant's Memory." The name happened when John and Yoko's Plastic Ono Band joined forces with a New York group, Elephant's Memory, which is what fans will need to remember the name of the new group.

A Nashville, Tenn., court granted singer Johnny Cash and his wife, June, Cash, a temporary restraining order Wednesday preventing the publication or other use of a manuscript prepared by the woman who decorated their suburban house, Patricia M. Holt, the decorator, said she "cannot believe that Johnny Cash is believing I feel that I have every right to publish my book. I can't let them say anything about being depicted as they really are," she continued. "Possibly he (Cash) wants to capitalize on the bad parts of his life without letting the good be known."

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